

RURAL DISTRICT OF WARWICK.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT,
FOR THE YEAR 1913,

BY

CLAUDE E. TANGYE, B.A., M.D. Lond., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts.

Leamington :

A. TOMES, 43, 45 & 68, BEDFORD STREET.

1914.

17, LANSDOWNE CIRCUS,
LEAMINGTON,
June, 1914.

To the Warwick Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting my Fifth Annual Report on the health of the Rural District of Warwick.

In the preparation of this Report I have endeavoured to follow the suggestions laid down in the Memorandum issued in December, 1913, by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, and would point out that much of the information which would appear to be unnecessary to those who are acquainted with the District is nevertheless particularly required by that Board.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CLAUDE E. TANGYE,

Medical Officer of Health.



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Warwick Rural District.

Area, exclusive of Water, 53,542 Acres.

Inland Water, 415 Acres.

		Census, 1891.		Census, 1901.		Census, 1911.
Population	...	11,363	...	11,585	...	12,414
Inhabited Houses	...	2,392	...	2,388	...	2,607
Average number of persons						
per house	...	4.7	...	4.8	...	4.8
Estimated Population (1913), 12,590.						

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.—The District is agricultural and residential in character, but large numbers of persons who find employment at Coventry, and also to a less extent at Leamington and Warwick, occupy houses in the villages near those towns. This is especially the case at Cubbington, which is the largest village in the District, where probably the majority of the adult male population have work outside the District.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—The character of the water supply was described in my last Annual Report.

No extension of mains has been made during the year, and the general features remain the same as in previous years.

The 26 certificates of occupation under the Public Health (Water) Act mentioned in the Sanitary Inspector's Report as having been granted during the year were all with respect to supplies from wells.

Drainage and Sewerage.—With the exception of the small improvements to public drainage mentioned in the Inspector's Report the general condition remains the same as previously described.

The pollution of Chandler's Brook by sewage from Budbrooke Barracks has been the subject of frequent inspection by the County and District staff, and the pollution has not been so marked as in former years. Some advance appears to be made in the new scheme of sewage disposal contemplated by the War Office. Until this scheme is installed the effluent from the present broad irrigation will continue to be unsatisfactory at times.

In July I made, with the Sanitary Inspector, a special inspection of the river Avon at Bubbenhall Mill below the point where it receives the effluent from the Coventry Sewage Farm. The conditions were much the same as those described in my last Annual Report, although if anything there was a slight improvement in the appearance of the river. Samples were submitted to the County Analysts from the same points as last year, and the results do not show any improvement :—

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER 100,000.

Date of receipt of sample.	Description.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorb'd in four hours at 80 F.	Total Solid Matter.
1913. July 31.	River water No. 1 29/7/13.	0.676	0.032	6.5	0.33	0.447	84
July 31.	River water No. 2 29/7/13.	1.015	0.060	7.7	0.33	0.534	96

Very slightly yellowish, trace of brown suspended matter. Incubation satisfactory.

“County Analysts' Laboratory,

“14, Temple Street, Birmingham,

“15th August, 1913.

“DEAR SIR,

“We beg to hand you herewith the results of our analysis of the two samples of River Water received from you on the 31st ult. As you will see, they are in very close agreement with the two samples received from you on the 20th June last year.

“These samples were also stable on incubation, and therefore would not be liable to cause any nuisance by secondary decomposition.

“Yours faithfully,

“BOSTOCK HILL & RIGBY,

“County Analysts.”

Closet Accommodation.—The absence of public water supplies has prevented the adoption of water carriage except in a small number of the larger houses of the District, and in a few new villa residences, especially in the neighbourhood of Coventry, which drain into dumb-wells. Hence the Inspector has no conversions from conservancy to water carriage systems to record, and his attention in this matter is directed to obtaining improvements in existing dry disposal methods.

The recent arrangements for scavenging, mentioned below, will now give an opportunity for the abolition of a number of insanitary middens in the villages concerned.

Scavenging.—Early in the year the Council decided to adopt bye-laws regulating the cleansing by occupiers of ash-pits, sanitary accommodation, etc., and the Local Government Board on being requested to sanction such bye-laws for the District, required a report from me as to the possibility of the proposed bye-laws being satisfactorily complied with by cottagers. On 28th June I made the following Report :—

“I beg to report that I have made special investigations with regard to the points raised by the Local Government Board in connection with the proposed bye-laws for refuse removal in the District, and have come to the following conclusions :—

“The villages of Whitnash and Barford are in need of public scavenging on the same lines as at present in operation at Cubbington. At Whitnash there is, generally speaking, very little space near the houses for refuse disposal, and this is in a number of instances being buried or accumulated dangerously near the private wells which are the source of water supply for the village.

“The village of Barford shows on the whole rather more space for such disposal, but in various instances there is great danger of pollution of wells, and as this village is situated on a very permeable gravel soil, the chances of such pollution are probably as great as at Whitnash.

“At Tile Hill Lane the present unsatisfactory disposal methods, upon which I have already reported, would be much improved by the public scavenging of the various dumb-wells. The owner of the largest block of cottages will, I understand, undertake to properly remove the night-soil and ashes, and if this is done privately for all the new cottages, the removal of slop-water by the Council should at present suffice.

“With regard to the other small villages and hamlets of the District, there appears to be sufficient space available for the proper disposal of refuse by individual cottagers under the proposed bye-laws, and I think that they could generally be obeyed without nuisance arising.”

I am glad to record that the Council agreed to the suggested scavenging schemes, and these are now in satisfactory operation. The bye-laws were later sanctioned by the Local Government Board for those parts of the District which are not scavenged by the Council.

The long row of workmen's dwellings recently built at Tile Hill Lane just outside Coventry, and occupied by artisans employed in that city, have given rise, as anticipated, to much difficulty with regard to the disposal of sewage. This matter was described in my last Annual Report, and on 3rd May I reported as follows :—

“I beg to report that I have again inspected the methods of sewage disposal at the new houses at Tile Hill Lane in company with the Sanitary Inspector.

“This matter was the subject of a special committee meeting on the spot on September 30th last, when it was recognised that the conditions were very unsatisfactory and likely to become worse.

“On my visit on April 18th last I examined the methods of disposal for the forty-three cottages of the

Tile Hill Building Society. A strip of land parallel to the row of houses and distant some thirty-three yards from them, but above the level of the intervening gardens, is used for distribution of liquid sewage which is pumped from three cesspools at intervals on to this land. The night-soil is also buried here. The land is most unsuitable for this purpose, as it is heavy clay. The effluent finds its way into a ditch which joins that by the road side.

“No disinfectants appear to be used after the removal of night-soil, and the sanitary accommodation is therefore offensive.

“The night-soil from Mr. Golding’s twelve new cottages appears to be buried at the bottom of the gardens at about thirty-eight yards from the houses. It should certainly not be disposed of nearer than this, and would be better removed from the premises altogether.

“All these houses are dependent upon wells in the back gardens for water-supply, and a continuation of the present methods in such a comparatively crowded area is certain to result in serious insanitation and water pollution.

“A proper system of drainage is urgently needed in this area, and if the water-carriage system cannot be installed scavenging is also essential.

“As a temporary means of abating the nuisance I would suggest that the Council should consider the advisability of a scavenging scheme to deal with both the liquid sewage and the night-soil.”

Although the Council fully realised the necessities of the case there was considerable delay in improving the conditions, and on 22nd November I again reported :—

“It will be remembered that I have reported on several occasions as to the need for the proper disposal of both slop-water and night-soil at Tile Hill.

“I inspected again on the 18th instant and found that the scavenging promised for the forty-three cottages of the Tile Hill Building Co. has not been carried out by the owner on the lines settled with me and the Sanitary Inspector on 2nd June last. The conditions at this row

have not been improved in the least since the Special Committee visited in September, 1912, and the roads promised by the owner for access of the Council's scavenging tumbler cart to the cess-pools are not yet ready.

"I regret also to say that the conditions at Mr. Golding's twelve cottages justify the complaint received. Since my previous visit night-soil has been buried at distances varying from a minimum of four yards from the wells.

"Under these circumstances I have no alternative but to recommend the Council to arrange at once for a public scavenging scheme to include the removal of night-soil as well as slop-water, and to expedite the scheme already arranged for dealing with the slop-water.

"I would also suggest that owners should be asked to provide proper access to the dumb-wells of the neighbouring villa residences for the Council's tumbler cart if they cannot themselves arrange for the proper disposal of slop-water.

"Finally, proceedings should be taken for the immediate abatement of several serious nuisances in addition to the above mentioned, which have been outstanding for several months in spite of notices by the Sanitary Inspector."

It is satisfactory to be able to state that all the recommendations were adopted, and the Council now arranges for the complete scavenging of the houses in this area. This procedure is expensive, especially in view of the size and number of the cess-pools which have to be dealt with, and moreover the scavenging must sometimes offend the susceptibilities of such residents as have been accustomed to properly sewered urban districts, although I have assured myself by personal inspection that the work is done with as little nuisance as possible. As this part of the District is growing, both sewerage and water mains will undoubtedly be necessary in the near future, but even if a sewerage scheme were undertaken at once the present scavenging scheme would be necessary during the interval until sewers were available. It is a matter for the careful consideration of the Council whether a sewerage scheme

should not soon be considered, since the expense of the present methods is equivalent to the interest and repayment of a very considerable loan, so that the cost of a permanent scheme would probably not greatly exceed that of the present absolutely necessary arrangement.

I am glad to say that the scavenging scheme at Whitnash and Barford, established during the year, have already led to the improvement of the cleanliness of these villages, whilst that previously established at Cubbington has continued to be satisfactory.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.—The Table appended to the Sanitary Inspector's Report gives a summary of his inspections, and in his report will be found full details of this matter, as well as on the premises controlled by Byelaws.

SCHOOLS.—Elementary schools of the District have received inspection as occasion arose, but there are no structural improvements to record during the year. Four schools were disinfected by formalin spray and thoroughly cleansed as a consequence of outbreaks of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

FOOD.—There are 126 cowsheds and dairies in the District registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders. Most of the milk produced is sold in the towns surrounded and bordered by the District. There is nothing to add to previous remarks on the condition of the premises used in this industry, which is on a level with that of the County generally.

The sixteen Bakehouses are kept in a fairly clean condition.

There are seven registered slaughterhouses, none having been built since licensing of new slaughterhouses has been made compulsory by the Council. No unsound meat has been found on inspection of these premises or reported by butchers.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are administered in the District entirely by the County Council.

HOUSING.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS 1910.

Number of Houses Inspected for purposes of Sec. 17 of Act 1909.	Number of Houses found unfit for Habitation.	Number of Representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Closing Orders made.	Number of Dwelling Houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Dwelling Houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation.
1911 108	3	3	Nil	31	Nil
1912 180	Nil	Nil	Nil	41	Nil
1913 208	1	1	1	68	Nil

The 208 houses inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations during the year were distributed thus in 16 of the 30 parishes of the District, namely :—

Rowington	...	...	...	7 houses
Tachbrook	...	...	...	15 „
Bubbenhall	...	...	...	12 „
Hunningham	...	...	...	19 „
Cubbington	...	...	...	39 „
Baginton...	...	...	...	18 „
Stoneleigh	...	...	...	14 „
Offchurch	...	...	...	27 „
Budbrook	...	...	...	2 „
Radford	...	...	...	3 „
Shrewley	...	...	...	6 „
Weston	...	...	...	10 „
Hatton ...	...	...	...	1 „
Honiley ...	...	...	...	1 „
Wroxall ...	...	...	...	3 „
Wasperton	...	...	...	31 „

—
208 houses.
—

Sixty-eight houses were completely repaired during the year. Of those inspected 124 were found not to require repairs, 4 were in course of repair at the end of the year, and 12 had not been put in hand when the year closed. One house after inspection was voluntarily closed by the owner, and one by the Council after being represented by me as unfit for habitation. This latter house is situated in the parish of Honiley, and steps are being taken to put it into proper repair.

The defects in housing found during the year were of the same type as have been previously described, and included defective walls, floors, roofs, plaster, external paving, spouting, wash-house and sanitary accommodation, water supply, and general dilapidations.

Such improvements as have been obtained have been, with very few exceptions, the result of informal notices.

With regard to the demand for cottages in the District there is little to add to what has been said in previous Annual Reports. No doubt additional cottages especially in the neighbourhood of Coventry, would readily let, but in general it may be said that the demand has not reached an acute stage in any part of the District, although a considerable proportion of the population obtain their living in the towns of Coventry, Leamington, and elsewhere, so that the Rural District actually houses a number of persons practically belonging to these towns.

The following cases of overcrowding came under notice during the year :—

New Cubbington : 4 adults and 3 children living in small house with one sitting room and 2 small bedrooms.
Family removed to larger house in Leamington.

Rowington : 4 adults, 2 males, 2 females, and one child living in one sitting room, and two very small bed rooms. Son and daughter, both adults, removed from house.

Bubbenhall : 5 adults, 3 males and 2 females, with 3 children, living in house with 1 sitting room and 2 bed rooms. Three adults removed to Coventry.

Hampton-on-the-Hill : 4 adults and 3 children in 1 living room and 2 small bed rooms ; father a sufferer from phthisis. Three elder sons sent to sleep in another house at other side of village.

All the above cases of overcrowding, with one exception, were abated without the need of statutory notice. Although such cases are apt to recur, there has thus not been much difficulty in obtaining at least temporary alleviation.

From the Sanitary Inspector's Report it will be seen that 26 new houses have been completed during the year, and certificates of occupation under the Public Health (Water) Act granted with respect to the same.

A plan was presented for a building to be erected at Tile Hill Lane near Coventry, which was to have provided accommodation for a large number of Coventry operatives on the flat system. Apart from the unsightly arrangement of this proposed building, it would have been most unsuitable for erection in a country area where there are neither water mains or sewers. It is fortunate that the plan was not proceeded with, but this project indicates the great need for a Town Planning scheme in the part of the District bordering on Coventry. The rural code of building bye-laws of the District cannot restrict the indiscriminate erection of unsuitable workmen's dwellings tending to introduce slum conditions without the advantage of proper water supply and

sewage disposal, which help to mitigate the ill effects of town slums.

The supervision over the construction of new houses is carried out by the Inspector acting as building surveyor, and the drainage is submitted to a water test before passing.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

Staff.—The Sanitary Inspector is responsible for all of the routine sanitary work of the District in his various capacities. He acts as Building Surveyor, and is the official designated for the purpose of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations ; he also superintends sewerage, sewage outfalls, and scavenging, and administers the Canal Boats Acts and the Petroleum Acts.

During the year the Council has increased the Inspector's salary in view of the expense of upkeep of his motor cycle, which has proved indispensable to him in the performance of the sanitary work in his large area.

Hospital Accommodation.—Heathcote Hospital, within the area of the Borough of Warwick, has continued to meet the requirements of the District satisfactorily during the year. The total available beds at this institution is 70, and scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever can be treated concurrently therein. Forty-five cases of scarlet fever and nine of diphtheria were admitted from the Warwick Rural District during the year.

The Small-pox Hospital, also under control of the Warwick Joint Hospital Board, is situated at Fosse in the Southam Rural District. Sixteen beds are available, and the hospital is kept in constant readiness, but no case was admitted during the year.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Seventy cases of acute infectious disease were notified during the year. Table II. gives the statistical details and areas of occurrence, and Table IIA. gives the comparative statistics for previous years.

Diphtheria.—Seventeen cases were notified during the year. All were scattered singly in the various parishes with the exception of 5 at Rowington, and 2 at Whitnash.

With regard to the outbreak at Rowington I made the following report on 15th November :—

“Two cases of diphtheria were notified on 8th Oct. in a family at Lowsonford, another member of which just previously had died suddenly of the same disease. Later a fourth case was notified at Rowington. All these children had attended Rowington School. On visiting I found a number of other children who, though not themselves ill, shewed the infection of diphtheria in their throats.

“The school was closed on 24th October and thoroughly disinfected and cleansed, a defect in drainage being also remedied. As it appeared that the epidemic was likely to spread, I engaged a nurse on 24th October to visit every family where children shewed suspicious symptoms, and to treat all the children of such families with suitable antiseptics.

“These measures appear to have been successful, as no fresh case has been notified since 20th October. It is hoped to re-open the school on Monday next.”

The school re-opened on 17th November, and by careful exclusion of all children giving positive swabs the infection was stamped out.

The 2 cases notified at Whitnash constituted the first of a similar outbreak in that village which extended into the present year.

With the consent of the County Education Authority particular care is taken to destroy such books, pencils, etc., as appear capable of retaining infection when schools are disinfected on account of outbreaks of diphtheria.

Three deaths were due to diphtheria, one at Barford in a case which had contracted the disease in another District, one at Lowsonford as already mentioned, and one at Whitnash.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is supplied free by the Council for use among the poorer persons of the District, and can be obtained by doctors from Mr. Hutton, Chemist, The Parade, Leamington, and Mr. Wooddisse, Chemist, High Street, Kenilworth.

Scarlet Fever.—Fifty cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year. For the most part this disease did not affect more than one household in any of the parishes, but as it appeared to be spreading through infection at the school at Barford, Bubbenhall, and Stoneleigh, the schools in these villages were closed for short periods and thoroughly disinfected by formalin spray. The outbreak at Bubbenhall was associated with several mild and unrecognised cases, which no doubt led to the spread of the disease.

Two deaths were due to scarlet fever, at the Heathcote Hospital, one of the cases having been removed from Budbrook Barracks and the other from Rowington.

Enteric Fever.—Only one case of this disease was notified. The illness was contracted from outside the District, and the patient made a good recovery at home.

Puerperal Fever.—The District has continued to be free from this disease. It is a remarkable fact that no case has ever been notified in the District since compulsory notification came into force in 1890.

The following Table shows the extent to which the County scheme has been utilised for the free bacteriological examinations by the Birmingham University :—

	Positive.		Negative.		Total.
Diphtheria ...	26	...	49	...	75
Enteric Fever...	1	...	Nil	...	1
Phthisis ...	5	...	7	...	12
					88

Non-notifiable Infectious Disease.—The epidemic of measles recorded in my last Report as beginning towards the end of 1912 continued into the spring of 1913, and necessitated various school closures. Four deaths were due to this disease, two at Barford, one at Eathorpe, and one of a child belonging to the District at the Warwick Workhouse Infirmary, during a small outbreak at that Institution.

An outbreak of whooping-cough occurred at Sherbourne in October, necessitating the closure of that school, and involving one infant death. Another infant death was due to this disease at Tile Hill Lane.

The following is a list of Elementary Schools closed during the year on account of infectious disease :—

Bubbenhall, measles, Xmas holidays to Jan. 20th.

Leek Wootton, measles, Xmas holidays to Feb. 3rd.

Cubbington C.E., measles, Jan. 21st to Feb. 17th.

Cubbington C.E. Infants', measles, Jan. 21st to Feb. 17th.

Barford, measles, Mar. 5th to April 7th.

Cubbington Infants', measles, Mar. 13th to Mar. 31st.

Beausale, chicken-pox and influenza, Mar. 18th to Mar. 31st.

Budbrooke, measles, May 19th to June 23rd.

Barford C.E., scarlet fever, July 29th to summer holidays.

Bubbenhall, scarlet fever, Sept. 8th to Sept. 22nd.

Sherbourne, whooping cough, Oct. 20th to Nov. 10th.

Rowington, diphtheria, Oct. 24th to Nov. 17th.

Stoneleigh, scarlet fever, Nov. 4th to Nov. 13th.

Whitnash, diphtheria, Dec. 15th to Xmas holidays.

All these closures were advised by myself either after consultation with the School Medical Officer for the County, or as the result of previous agreement with him as to the course of action ; all certificates being countersigned by him.

The school teachers of the District carefully follow the rules laid down by the County Council with regard to exclusion of members of infected families from School, which rules are based upon the Local Government Board's Memorandum of 1909. Notifications of all infectious disease occurring amongst school children are duly forwarded from the schools to myself.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 29 new cases of tuberculosis have been notified, 20 of which were of phthisis and 9 of other forms of tuberculous disease.

Eight deaths were due to phthisis, and 2 to other tuberculous diseases, comparing with 5 and 2 in 1912, and 6 and 2 in 1911.

By an arrangement with the County Medical Officer of Health I have supplied him every week with lists of new cases of phthisis notified, and the County Health Visitor has visited and given advice where such appeared necessary. Through this arrangement I have from time to time received valuable information as to defective conditions discovered in the patients' homes, and steps have been taken to remedy these.

Disinfectants and sputum bottles are supplied free through the Sanitary Inspector for cases where they are desirable. After deaths from phthisis and after removals of phthisical patients when the circumstances require it, disinfection is carried out by the Inspector and the bedding removed to the Warwick Workhouse for steam disinfection.

The Council have 3 moveable shelters which have been in regular use by insured persons under the arrangement with the County Insurance Committee.

It will be seen from Table II. that from Cubbington there have been more notifications of tuberculosis than from any other parish. This is to be expected, since this village is the largest in the District, but it is unfortunate that in this most thickly populated village it has been found practically impossible to influence the habits of certain persons suffering from advanced consumption. There is no doubt that the disease has been spread at Cubbington by careless habits of consumptives in spite of constant advice and warning. It would appear that compulsory powers over such patients are necessary if the disease is to be stamped out, since they are a more powerful cause of its spread than all the present remedial agencies are of its abolition.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Sixteen deaths of infants were registered during the year, giving the infant mortality rate of 65 per thousand births. Although this is not so low as the very low rate for 1912, it is well below the average for recent years.

Table IV. sets forth the various causes of infant deaths, no less than 6 being due to premature birth, whilst only 2 were due to diarrhoea.

Under the Notification of Births Act, 203 births have been notified by doctor, nurse, or relative, out of the 242 which were registered in the District during the year.

Weekly lists of births have been regularly forwarded by me to the County Officials, and a large number of infants have been visited by the County Health Visitor. By an arrangement with the Registrars of Births I receive information as to all births which are registered but not notified, and I am endeavouring by this means to make the observance of the Act more complete.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Tables I. and III. are self-explanatory, and need little comment.

The 121 net deaths of the year does not of course include deaths of persons not belonging to the District which occurred at Hatton Asylum. The net death-rate for the year was 9.6, and although this is slightly above the extremely low death-rate of 1912 it is very much below the average of recent years.

Since the age and sex distribution of any community naturally differs from that of England and Wales generally, the rate just given must be corrected before it is compared with the statistics given below Table I. The Registrar-General has supplied a factor for this correction in the Warwick Rural District. On applying this factor the death-rate of 9.6 becomes 8.6 per thousand, and this is known as the "Standardised Death-Rate."

The main features of Table III. have already been mentioned. Almost half the deaths were of persons over 65 years of age, and apart from the deaths due to tuberculosis and acute infectious disease, the statistics must be regarded as satisfactory.

The net number of births belonging to the District was 246, giving the birth-rate of 19.5 per thousand of the population. This is a low rate although slightly higher than that of the previous three years.

I append the annual report of the Sanitary Inspector :—

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND BUILDING SURVEYOR.

TO THE WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Eleventh Annual Report showing the various work carried out in this department for the abatement of Nuisances and prevention of infectious disease during the past year.

The total number of Nuisances dealt with number 929, and may be classified as follows :—38 houses or parts of houses cleansed and whitened ; 40 defective roofs or chimneys repaired ; 46 privies converted to sanitary closets ; 66 closets cleansed ; 26 closets repaired ; 20 new closets provided and pails supplied ; 42 ashpits cleansed ; 70 accumulations of manure and refuse removed ; 5 swine kept so as to be a nuisance ; 22 choked drains opened and cleansed ; 26 drains in defective condition repaired ; 20 new drains provided ; 44 new sanitary gullies fixed ; 13 cesspools cleansed and repaired ; 7 new cesspools built ; 5 bakehouses cleansed and repaired ; 66 houses fumigated after infectious disease ; 8 houses fumigated after phthisis ; 3 workshops cleansed and whitened ; 10 dairies and cowsheds cleansed and whitened ; 5 cases of overcrowding ; 1 disinfection after cancer ; 8 pumps repaired ; 13 wells opened and cleansed ; 142 nuisances of various kinds abated ; 164 nuisances dealt with under Housing and Town Planning Act ; 2 new wells sunk ; 3 new W.C.'s fixed ; 3 interceptor traps fixed ; 6 ventilation shafts and fresh air inlets ; 5 drains smoke-tested ; total, 929.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

70 cases of infectious disease have been notified under this Act. 54 patients have been removed to Heathcote Hospital ; the remaining patients have been treated at home. In each case the patients' rooms have been fumigated, and where removal to Hospital was not advised by the Medical man in attendance, the bedding was also removed for steam disinfection. 8 notifications were received of death, or removal

of patients suffering from phthisis, and in each case fumigation of rooms and steam disinfection of bedding was carried out. The same precautions were taken in dealing with one death from cancer.

During the year four schools have been closed by order of the Medical Officer of Health, owing to outbreaks of notifiable infectious disease—Bubbenhall for scarlet fever, Rowington for diphtheria, Stoneleigh for scarlet fever, and Whitnash for diphtheria. They have been thoroughly sprayed and disinfected with formalin, and the pens, pencils, and infected books destroyed.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878-79.

Most of the dairies and cowsheds have been kept clean and in fair order.

10 notices for the cleansing and whitening of premises have been given.

WATER SUPPLY.

30 samples of water have been taken for analysis. Most of them have been passed as fit for use for drinking purposes. Several instances of contamination through excessive vegetable matter have been found but after cleaning and pumping out the wells this has disappeared.

The public pumps at Lowsonford have been put in order, and the pipes conveying the water to the Bubbenhall water supply have been repaired.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

The workshops, workplaces, and bakehouses have been kept in fair condition. Notices of the cleansing and lime whitening of 3 workshops and 5 bakehouses have been served.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The whole of the registered slaughter-houses have been kept in good clean condition, and it has not been necessary to serve any notice on the owners.

PETROLEUM ACT.

The whole of the licenses under this Act have been renewed, only one new one for the storage of petrol has been applied for.

PUBLIC DRAINAGE.

The whole of the sewers in the various Parishes have been maintained in the usual manner. The main sewer, Wellesbourne Road, Barford, has been opened and cleaned, as well as possible, but its construction leaves much to be desired. The ditch conveying the slop and surface water at Hampton-on-the-Hill has been thoroughly cleaned out. Part of the open sewer at Wasperton has been piped in from a crossing from one field to the other. The sewer in Woodcote Road, Leek Wootton, has been opened and partly relaid in a straight line, and the part under the road concreted. The settling tanks at Cubbington, Radford, Barford, and Whitnash have been cleansed. The covering arch to one of the tanks at Cubbington collapsed, and this has been covered with concrete and both tanks converted to septic tanks. The open sewer at Norton Lindsey has been cleaned out.

The scavenging contract for removal of ashes and nightsoil at Cubbington has been renewed, and contracts for the same purpose have been made at Whitnash and Barford.

NEW BUILDINGS.

40 plans for the erection of new buildings and extension of existing buildings have been submitted to this Council for approval; also a plan for 24 workmen's dwellings and a block of buildings described as a "Hostel for Men" were before the Council, but approval was not granted, and nothing further has been heard of this latter scheme.

Certificates under the Public Health (Water) Act of 1878 have been granted for 26 dwelling houses.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

208 houses have been inspected and registered under this Act, and in only one instance has a closing order been found necessary. With regard to the latter a scheme has been forwarded by the owners for putting this property into habitable condition, and it appears likely that this will shortly be taken into hand. The inspection showed a total of 164 nuisances to exist, in 84 houses. 120 nuisances have been abated and 44 are receiving attention.

RIVERS AND WATER COURSES.

The River Avon at Bubbenhall has been regularly inspected, and during the summer samples of water were taken by the Medical Officer

of Health and your Inspector, and submitted for analysis, Samples of water were also taken from the brook after passing the outfall from the Leamington sewage farm by the Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Bracey, and must have been fairly satisfactory, as no complaints have been received. Chandler's Brook, Budbrook, has also been kept under observation ; no pollution has been noticed, and no complaints received.

CANAL BOATS ACT.

20 boats have been inspected and no infringements of the Act found. No cases of infectious disease on canal boats have been notified.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. CUTHBERT SMITH,

Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT OF WARWICK.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES'
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1913.

				Inspections and Observations made.	Notices served.		Nuisances Abated after Notice.
					Statu- tory.	In- formal.	
Dwelling Houses and Schools—							
Foul Conditions	...	...	...	76	7	46	38
Structural Defects	...	...	...	270	2	150	132
Overcrowding	...	...	...	12	1	9	5
Unfit for Habitation	...	...	...	4	1	—	1
Lodging Houses	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Cow Sheds	...	...	...	120	—	16	10
Bakehouses	...	...	...	40	—	8	5
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	16	—	—	—
Canal Boats	...	...	...	20	—	—	—
Ashpits and Privies	...	...	...	250	—	189	108
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	...	...	122	—	90	70
Water Closets	...	...	...	12	—	6	3
House Drainage—							
Defective Traps	...	...	...	120	—	56	44
No Disconnection	...	...	...	56	—	25	19
Other Faults	...	...	...	170	—	120	88
Water Supply...	...	...	...	30	7	25	13
Pigsties	...	...	...	22	1	9	5
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	256	—	200	143
Housing and Town Planning Act	...	...	...	400	—	190	120
TOTALS				1996	19	1139	804

					No.
Seizures of Unwholesome Food (voluntarily surrendered)	...	...	...	...	—
Samples of Food taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	—
Ditto of Food found Adulterated	...	...	...	...	—
Ditto of Water taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	30
Ditto of Water condemned as unfit for use	...	...	...	...	2

NOTE.—Where an inspection or notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or Destroyed	...	...	...	19
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	74
Schools ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	4
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease...	...	...	...	—
Convictions ditto ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	—
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or Things	...	...	...	—
Convictions ditto ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	—

C. C. SMITH, Inspector of Nuisances.

WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT

Annual Report for 1913 on Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...			
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	124	3	
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)			
Total	124	3	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	3	3		
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other Nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient			
	unsuitable or defective ..			
	not separate for sexes ...			
Notice to Limewash Bakehouses				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)				
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	3	3		

WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.—FACTORIES, &c.—(continued).

3.—HOME WORK.

Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.												Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108		Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110	
Nature of Work	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions		Instances	Notices Served	Prosecutions	Instances	Orders made (Section 110)	Prosecutions (Secs. 109, 110)
	Sending twice in the year		Sending once in the year		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists	Failing to send lists									
	Lists	Outworkers. Con-tractors	Work-men.	Lists				Outworkers. Con-tractors	Work-men.						
Wearing Apparel— (1) Making, &c. (2) Cleaning and washing... Household Linen ... Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets Curtains & Furniture Hangings Furniture and Upholstery ... Electro-plate ... File making ... Brass and Brass Articles Fur pulling ... Cables and Chains ... Anchors and Grapnels Cart Gear... Locks, Latches and Keys Umbrellas, &c. ... Artificial Flowers Nets, other than wire nets Tents ... Sacks ... Racquet and tennis balls Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper Bags Brush making ... Pea picking ... Feather sorting... Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c. Stuffed Toys ... Basket making ... Chocolates and sweetmeats Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, &c. Textile Weaving ... Total ...															

WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.—FACTORIES, &c.—(continued).

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.								Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	{	Factories	...	...	...	...	...
		Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	32
		Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	16
Total number of Workshops on the Register								48

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) {	
Notified by H.M. Inspector...
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector
Other
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101).—	
Certificates granted during the year
In use at end of the year

TABLE I.

WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1913 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER-ABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	12,190	230	.....	18.9	244	20.0	107	17	21	91	154	12.6
1909	12,270	252	.....	20.5	251	20.5	132	18	17	68	137	11.1
1910	12 350	204	.....	16.5	239	19.4	122	19	14	69	136	11.0
1911	12,430	214	219	17.3	209	16.8	89	19	19	87	139	11.2
1912	12,510	198	203	16.2	188	15.0	98	16	12	59	106	8.5
1913	12,590	242	246	19.5	196	15.6	106	31	16	65	121	9.6

* Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13, calculated per 1,000 of estimated Population.

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES (1913).

We are indebted to the Registrar-General for the following statement showing the birth-rates and death-rates and the rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales, and in certain parts of the country during the year 1913.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1913 (Provisional Figures).

Average Rate per 1,000 Living.

				Average Rate per 1,000 Living.			Deaths under
				Births.	Deaths.		one year to 1,000
					Crude.	Standardized*.	Births
England and Wales	...	...	...	23.9	13.7	13.4	109
96 Great Towns, including Lon-							
don	...	...	...	25.1	14.3	14.7	116
145 Smaller Towns	...	...	...	23.9	12.8	13.0	112
England and Wales, less the 241							
towns	...	...	...	22.2	13.1	12.1	96
London	...	...	...	24.8	14.2	14.2	104

*The standardized death-rates (formerly called corrected death-rates) are the rates which would have been recorded had the sex and age constitution of the populations of the several areas been identical with that of England and Wales as enumerated in 1901.

TABLE II.—WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.																	Total Cases removed to Hospital.							
	At all Ages.	At Ages.—Years.						Baginton.	Barford.	Rubbenhall.	Beausale.	Rudbrook B'ks.	Cubbington.	Hatton.	Hatton Asylum.	Hunningham.	Leek Wootton.	Old Milverton.	Norton Lindsey.	Offchurch.	Radford Semele.	Rowington.	Stoneleigh.	Shrewley.		Stivichall.	Tachbrook.	Wasperton.	Weston.	Whitnash.	Wroxall.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.																									65 and upwards.
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Cholera...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	17	1	10	1	4	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	5	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	9
Erysipelas ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever...	50	6	39	4	1	...	...	1	4	8	4	...	1	4	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	4	13	5	...	1	...	...	...	45	
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	20	1	3	2	9	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	9	2	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Totals ...	99	10	53	10	19	6	1	2	9	10	5	1	9	6	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	9	18	5	1	6	1	1	2	3	54	...

Isolation Hospitals: Heathcote Joint Isolation Hospital (Warwick U.D.);
Joint Small-pox Hospital (Fosse, in Southam R.D.)

TABLE IIA.

WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.

CASES OF ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED SINCE 1889.

	Small- pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and M. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puer- peral Fever.	Erysip- elas.	Total.
1890	—	8 (8)	1	7 (1)	—	4	20 (9)
1891	1 (1)	1	1	4 (1)	—	2	9 (2)
1892	—	30 (24)	6	3 (1)	—	6	45 (25)
1893	—	49 (45)	10 (2)	35 (19)	—	5	99 (66)
1894	—	91 (73)	1	3	—	13	108 (73)
1895	—	31 (30)	2	1	—	8	42 (30)
1896	—	17 (9)	7 (6)	6 (1)	—	7	37 (16)
1897	—	119 (102)	10 (1)	4	—	8	141 (103)
1898	—	26 (22)	7 (2)	17 (9)	—	5	55 (33)
1899	—	7 (4)	2 (2)	9 (8)	—	8	26 (14)
1900	—	53 (49)	5 (4)	3 (2)	—	5	66 (55)
1901	—	112 (94)	11 (3)	1	—	21	145 (97)
1902	—	24 (12)	8 (3)	3 (1)	—	9	44 (16)
1903	—	25 (18)	3 (1)	—	—	3	31 (19)
1904	—	57 (40)	15 (13)	3 (1)	—	4	79 (54)
1905	—	50 (34)	23 (20)	2 (1)	—	4	79 (55)
1906	—	46 (39)	17 (11)	6	—	11	80 (50)
1907	—	20 (12)	21 (17)	1	—	11	53 (29)
1908	—	27 (25)	21 (17)	1	—	5	54 (42)
1909	—	37 (30)	15 (13)	1	—	8	61 (43)
1910	—	16 (11)	14 (12)	3	—	5	38 (23)
1911	—	13 (8)	3 (3)	2 (1)	—	5	23 (12)
1912	—	23 (20)	1	2 (1)	—	4	30 (21)
1913	—	50 (45)	17 (9)	1	—	2	70 (54)
Totals	1 (1)	932 (754)	221 (139)	118 (47)	—	163	1435 (941)

The figures in brackets refer to those cases which were removed to hospital.

TABLE III.
WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths in Institutions in the District.
				All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All causes { Certified				120	16	3	7	6	1	9	19	59	105
{ Uncertified				1					1				
Enteric Fever													
Smallpox													
Measles				4	1		2	1					
Scarlet Fever				2			1	1					
Whooping Cough				2	2								
Diphtheria and Croup				3			1	2					
Influenza													1
Erysipelas													
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)				8			1	1	1	3	2		15
Tuberculous Meningitis				2			1			1			
Other Tuberculous Diseases													2
Cancer, Malignant Disease				9						1	2	6	3
Rheumatic Fever													
Meningitis													1
Organic Heart Disease				17				1		1	3	12	16
Bronchitis				12	1	1				1	1	8	4
Pneumonia (all forms)				8	1	1	1				4	1	13
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs				2								2	1
Diarrhœa and Enteritis				3	2	1							
Appendicitis and Typhlitis													1
Cirrhosis of Liver				1							1		
Alcoholism													
Nephritis and Bright's Disease				2								2	1
Puerperal Fever													
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition													
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth				8	8								
Violent Deaths excluding Suicide				4					1			3	1
Suicides				1								1	
Other Defined Diseases				82	1					2	5	24	46
Diseases, ill-defined or unknown				1							1		
All Causes				121	16	3	7	6	2	9	19	59	105

TABLE IV.
WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913. NETT DEATHS FROM
STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death.				Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All causes	Certified	...	..	4	1	1	2	8	3	1	1	3	16
	Uncertified	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Whooping Cough...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
{	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
{	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
{	Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Premature Birth	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	6
	Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
{	Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	All causes	...	...	...	4	1	1	2	8	3	1	3	16

Nett Births in the Year:—Legitimate, 234 ; Illegitimate, 12.

Nett Deaths in the Year of:—Legitimate Infants, 14 ; Illegitimate Infants, 2.